

REMARKS

This communication is a full and timely response to the final Office Action dated October 30, 2009. Claims 1-26 and 44-48 are pending, where claims 4, 5, 9-11, 13, 14, 17, 18, and 27-43 are withdrawn from consideration. By this communication, claims 27-43 are canceled without prejudice or disclaimer of the underlying subject matter, claims 1, 6, and 20 are amended, and claims 45-48 are added. Support for the amended subject matter can be found, for example, in paragraph 33 of Applicants' original disclosure.

In numbered paragraph 4 on page 2 of the Office Action, claims 1-3, 6-8, 12, 15, 16, 19, 20, 23-26, and 44 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) for alleged unpatentability over *Lofgren* (US 6,664,976) in view of *Rhoads* (US 7,099,492), and in numbered paragraph 5 on page 7 of the Office Action, claims 21 and 22 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) for alleged unpatentability over the *Lofgren* patent in view of the *Rhoads* patent, and further in view of *Josypenko* (U.S. Patent No. 6,288,686). Applicants respectfully traverse these rejections.

Each of independent claims 1 and 20 encompasses an embodiment in which high resolution digital video data that includes at least superimposed geo-location data can be streamed on-demand to a user. Video frames of one or more extended streams or sets of full-motion video frames for a particular geo-location can be sent to a user based on a request using the geo-location data.

For example, independent claim 1 recites:

A method for processing and outputting video frames
comprising:
receiving a stream of video frames from a first platform;
receiving first geo-location data from a second
platform;

inserting the geo-location data into at least one received video frame to generate a stream containing modified video frames;

superimposing at least one of the modified video frames onto a terrain map of a region of interest wherein objects within the at least one modified video frame are portrayed on a corresponding geo-location in the terrain map; and

outputting at least one frame in the stream of superimposed modified video frames based on the inserted geo-location data.

Independent claim 20 recites:

A system comprising:

a receiver which receives a stream of video frames from a first platform and receives geo-location data from a second platform;

a first processor which inserts the geo-location data into a video frame plural frames of the stream of video frames to generate a stream of modified video frames;

a second processor that superimposes at least one of the modified video frame frames onto a terrain map of a region of interest, wherein objects within the at least one modified video frame are portrayed on a corresponding geo-location in the terrain map; and

an output for outputting that transmits the at least one superimposed modified video frame based on the inserted geo-location data.

The combination of *Lofgren* and *Rhoads* fails to disclose or suggest superimposing at least one of the modified video frames onto a terrain map and outputting at least one video frame of the stream of superimposed modified video frames based on the inserted geo-location data (claim 1); and superimposing at least one of the modified video frames onto a terrain map of a region of internet, and transmitting the at least one superimposed modified video frame based on the insert geo-location data (claim 20).

The *Lofgren* patent discloses an image measurement system and method that produces a digital watermark for an image. As shown in Figure 1, an image is communicated to a receiving or ground station where a watermark is embedded in

the image to produce a watermarked image. The digital watermark includes a watermark identifier composed of plural bit data. The digital watermark can include image information such as metadata, related files, comments, file history, edit history, and/or security clearance information.

The *Lofgren* patent fails to disclose or suggest a superimposing and/or an output feature, as recited in Applicants' claims.

The *Rhoads* patent is directed to a digital watermarking technique in which a master model of satellite images is stored in a database. When a new satellite image is received, a portion of the master model is retrieved from the database, and a projective image is formed from the retrieved portion. The projective image is correlated with the satellite image. Once the satellite image is geo-referenced to the master model, the data represented in the master model is refined. See Rhoads, col. 4, line 22 through col. 5, line 19.

The *Rhoads* patent, however, fails to remedy the deficiencies of the *Lofgren* patent. Both the *Lofgren* and *Rhoads* patents describe systems and techniques that watermark or superimpose data on an image. Neither of the references discloses an implementation of watermarking in streaming video as presently claimed.

In addition, neither reference discloses or suggests that at least one of the modified video frames can be streamed to a display based on geo-location data inserted into the video frames. The *Rhoads* patent provides a cursory discussion on applying a watermark to a theatrical movie to indicate the theater, date, time, and auditorium of screening. See Rhoads, col. 9, lines 55-61. However, the *Rhoads* patent even when combined with the *Lofgren* patent falls far short of disclosing or

suggesting that any one of the watermarked frames can be extracted from the theatrical movie and output as recited in the claims.

The *Josypenko* patent is relied upon by the Examiner to remedy deficiencies of the *Lofgren* and *Rhoads* patents as with respect to Applicants' claims 21 and 22. while Applicants do not acquiesce to the Examiner's interpretation of this reference, Applicants submit that this reference does not remedy the deficiencies of the *Lofgren* and *Rhoads* patents with respect to independent claims 1 and 20. The *Josypenko* patent fails to disclose or suggest that a portion of a set of modified video frames can be streamed to a display based on the geo-location data that was inserted into the video frames.

In summary, the *Lofgren*, *Rhoads*, and *Josypenko* patents, when considered individually or in the combination alleged by the Examiner, fail to disclose or suggest the features recited in Applicants' independent claims. As a result, Applicants' claims are not rendered obvious and withdrawal of all rejections under 35 U.S.C. §103 is deemed appropriate.

Independent claims 45-48 are newly added and are distinguishable over the art of record. Independent claim 45 recites, among other features, a receiver that receives a stream of video frames from a first platform and receives frame geo-location data from a second platform, wherein the receiver includes a live or taper antenna. None of the three documents relied upon by the Examiner considered individually or in combination, disclose or suggest the combination of features recited in this claim. Favorable consideration of these claims is believed to be in order.

Conclusion

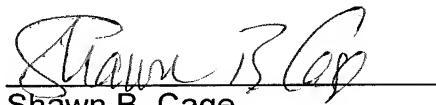
Applicants submit that claims 1-3, 6-8, 12, 15, 16, 19-26, and 44-48 are allowable, and that this application is in condition for allowance. Upon allowance of independent claim 1, Applicants request rejoinder and allowance of claims 4, 5, 9-11, 13, 14, 17, and 18. In the event any unresolved issues remain, the Examiner is invited to contact Applicants' representative identified below.

Respectfully submitted,

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